

The Compiler.



H. J. MARLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17, 1860.

Extraordinary Reaction.

The surest evidence that the people of New England are coming to realize the present danger that threatens us, is found in the results of the recent elections in that section. Towns and cities that were large ly Republican for Lincoln have within a short month reversed their opinions, and declared in favor of conservatism and anti-Republican candidates. But in no place is so remarkable a reaction manifested as in the city of Boston. Without employing the figures of the Presidential election, we will simply compare the vote of Monday with the returns of the municipal election last year. Then it stood as follows:

Lincoln (Rep.)	5,938
Wrightman (Dem.)	4,400
Palmer (Union)	643
Lincoln over the Democratic candidate	1,538
Lincoln over both conservative	483
On Monday the vote stood:	
Wrightman (Union)	8,768
Kimball (Rep.)	5,681
Union majority	3,087

This is a net gain of 3,500 in the conservative vote!

Mr. Wrightman, the successful candidate, threw open his house, and was visited during the evening by thousands of Democrats and Whigs and heartily congratulated; after which, speeches were made, and a determination expressed to go on and redeem the State, until the present United States sectional Senators and members of the House are succeeded by sound, national men. All the union adherents also threw open their houses and received their friends. The scene of rejoicing and festivity was kept up throughout the city to a late hour of the night.

In Roxbury there was similar rejoicing. Mr. Gaston, the union candidate, having been elected over a republican.

Better and Better.—We learn from the Boston papers that in six of the seven municipal elections held in Massachusetts on Monday last, the republicans were defeated. In Charleston the anti-republican ticket had 628 plurality; in Roxbury, 200; in Worcester (abolition hot-bed), 170; Lynn, 240; Newburyport, 443. Total majorities in five cities, 1,097.

New Jersey.

A State Convention, called to consider the dangers which now threaten the Union, assembled at Trenton, New Jersey, on Tuesday. The attendance was large and enthusiastic.

Col. Wm. C. Alexander was chosen president. Commodore Stockton, chairman of the committee to prepare an address to the people, presented an address with resolutions, both of which were adopted amid much enthusiasm.

The address declares that the North has committed great wrongs, and must retract her steps by the repeal of all laws preventing the execution of the fugitive slave law, and allowing the citizens of the Southern States to travel North with their property.

The resolutions say that all the South asks is the acknowledgment of her clear constitutional rights. She looks not for indemnity for the past, but security for the future.

The following committee was appointed to consult and advise with other States:—Com. R. F. Stockton, R. M. Price, Peter D. Vroom, Benjamin Williamson, Joseph J. Randolph and W. C. Alexander.

A grand Union mass meeting was held in Independence Square, Philadelphia, on Thursday last. Mayor Henry presided. The resolutions adopted urge a repeal of the Northern "personal liberty" laws—repeal the obligations of the fugitive slave law—recommend to the Legislature of our own State, the passage of a law which shall give compensation in case of the rescue of captured slaves by the county in which such rescue occurs, precisely as is now done by existing laws in case of destruction of property by the violence of mobs—approve the suggestion that a convention or congress of delegates from the States contemplating secession be held for the purpose of consultation upon the causes that induce them to meditate such a step, and of suggesting such remedies as they would propose. The square was densely thronged.

Thesis members of Congress representing New York City have addressed a letter to Mr. Humphrey, one of the "committee of thirty-three," urging him to advocate certain amendments to the constitution in order to ensure greater justice to the South, and the submission of those amendments to conventions or the Legislatures of the States for ratification within the course of the next two months. They say the South cannot be expected to remain in the Union without further protection from Northern aggression.

The national convention of Union prayer meetings, in session in Washington on Thursday, passed a resolution unanimously recommending to all Union prayer meetings, all Christian churches, and all praying people, to set apart the first Monday of January, as a day of humiliation and prayer, in view of the present dearth in spiritual things in the churches, and the present dangers which threaten the peace and prosperity of our country.

Hon. Howell Cobb, of Georgia, has resigned the Secretaryship of the Treasury, and the President has appointed Hon. Philip F. Thomas, of Maryland, in his stead. Mr. Thomas has been Commissioner of Patents up to this time.

What "Uncle Abe" thinks of the Message. "The comments very severely on its actuality" towards the North, and says his own views are misrepresented," reports a "Whig" from Springfield. Why don't he tell us what his views are, then?

Deception.

The Republicans ascribe the inflated state of feeling at the South to the misrepresentation of the aims and purposes of the Republican party by the Democrats of the North. They allege, remarks the Patriot and Union, that the South has derived distorted and exaggerated notions of the designs of the Republican party, through the agency of the Democratic party; and that consequently the Democrats are responsible for the secession feeling kindled and fanned into a consuming fire by means of this system of deception. This feeble attempt at recrimination will not enable the Republicans to shift the responsibility for the impending dissolution of the Union from their own shoulders. The Southern people derived their impressions as to the purposes of the Republican party, not from the representations of Democrats, but directly from the speeches of the leaders of that party, and from the tone of the press, high in its confidence. They read the public addresses of Seward, of Sumner, of Giddings, of Lovejoy, and other recognized champions of the advancing host of Republicans, and ascertained directly from them what were the principles of the party they marshaled. The worst things that the Democrats of the North said against the Republican party were furnished by the public declarations of their acknowledged leaders. It was not the duty of Democrats to palliate or gloss over the ultraisms of the Republican leaders, or to undertake the task of explaining Mr. Seward's "irrepressible conflict," and Sumner's poisoned rat simile, as mere figures of rhetoric which really meant no hostility to the institutions of the South. But it was the duty of Democrats to show how such insane and wicked violence would imperil the existence of the Union; and if by doing so the sentiment of resistance to Republican aggression was deepened and strengthened among the Southern people, whose fault was it? That of the men and the party who fomented their anathemas against the South, or that of the men and the party who denounced such violence, and besought the people not to doom the country to certain destruction by entrusting these mad sectionalists with the direction and control of the Government?

We fling back the charge of deception into the teeth of the Republican party. We charge them with the guilt of distracting this confederacy. If their purposes were constitutional and conservative, and it was slanderous to accuse them of Abolitionism, then they were guilty of promoting, exciting and inflaming hostility to the South—warming into life every grade of anti-slavery radicalism for no higher or deeper purpose than to secure a party triumph with the spoils of office—encouraging men whose affections should comprehend the whole country, to hate and despise the South—all for nothing more enduring and exalted than a brief rapscall at the public cash pot. And now that the South has taken them at their word, by accepting the declarations of their acknowledged leaders as the true exposition of the purposes of the Republican party, they say that it is a sad mistake for the South to believe that they meant what was said. The devil is not as black as he is painted. The Republican party is not conservative, constitutional, national; and they rave and cry out "deception" because the South believe that Republicanism is the hostile aggressive thing that its recognized expositors have represented it to be.

Yes—there has been deception, gross, damaging deception, practiced upon the people of Pennsylvania. The Republican leaders never allowed their party to see the true issue. They prattled about Tariffs and Homesteads and retrenchment, and covered over the mouth of the yawning gulf. When Democrats told the people that the issue was Union or Disunion—that the election of Lincoln by a sectional party would precipitate the calamity which has threatened this country ever since Abolitionism has gained a footing in the North, they laughed in derision. This Union could not be dissolved, said they. The election of Lincoln would cement and make it more enduring. Disunion was a Democratic bugbear to frighten the people from exercising their free choice. There was not the slightest danger. The trouble would all blow over in a few weeks after the election, and then the good times would come—Tariff, Homestead, freedom and a universal jubilee. The people were blinded and deceived by such assurances as these. They did not believe in the reality of danger; they did not think that there was lightning in the cloud above them, and that it could descend to shiver and blast their dearest interests. The majority of the citizens of Pennsylvania voted for Lincoln under the false impression that his election would not endanger the Union; and this false impression was produced and encouraged by the Republican party. Had the people seen the true issue as they now see it, Lincoln would not have received the vote of this State. They were deceived, cheated, betrayed. And now the guilty authors of this fraud, who should hide their faces in shame, have the brazen impudence to resort to recrimination by charging the Democratic party with producing the excitement at the South. They cannot escape the fearful responsibility of their criminal proceedings by "facing it through," but must ever stand accountable to an outraged people for the disasters that have overtaken this once peaceful, prosperous and happy Union.

Why Republicans Want Negroes Free. The Monmouth Review tells why the Republicans want negroes free. It is not for the benefit of the negro, but for the reduction of the poor white man's wages. The above named paper says: "A somewhat prominent and very fanatical Republican, living not very many miles northeast of Monmouth, in old Warren, says he belongs for the election of Lincoln, for then, remarked he, the niggers will be set free, and Illinois will soon be filled with them, and we can get them to work for fifty dollars a year, instead of having to pay such enormous prices to common farm hands. All this freedom-loving Republican wants, then, is to have Northern Illinois drugged with niggers, so that he can work their soul cases out at \$50 a year, instead of paying honest day laborers a fair remuneration for their toil. Consistent Republican, that."

The secession feeling is spreading in Texas and Louisiana. It seems almost certain that six or seven States will go out, unless the Northern States quickly repeal their nullifying "personal liberty" laws.

Congress.

Nothing of special interest has yet transpired in Congress.

On Tuesday, the House resumed, after all the debate on the subject, to discuss Mr. Hawkins, of Florida, from service on the committee of thirty-three, to whom that portion of the President's message relating to the secession trouble was referred. The House refused also to excuse Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, by a tie vote, and Mr. Morris, of Illinois, also. Mr. Hawkins, however, declared that he would not act with the committee.

On Wednesday in the House, a number of propositions were made relating to the present condition of the country. Nearly two dozen petitions were presented and referred to the special committee. Many of them proposed amendments to the Constitution, and all look to conciliation.

The bill to issue ten millions of Treasury notes on Friday finally passed both Houses, and of course will receive the signature of the President, and thus become a law immediately.

Committee of Thirty-three.

Speaker Farnsworth has appointed the following Committee, (one from each State), on that portion of the President's Message referring to the troubles which now agitate the country:

Ohio, Thomas Corwin, Repub., Chairman.
Virginia, John S. Millson, Democrat.
Massachusetts, F. Adams, Republican.
North Carolina, Warren Wiman, Dem.
New York, James H. Humphrey, Republican.
South Carolina, W. M. Boyce, Democrat.
Pennsylvania, James H. Campbell, Rep.
Georgia, Peter E. Love, Democrat.
Connecticut, Oliver S. Faby, Republican.
Maryland, H. Winter Davis, American.
Rhode Island, C. Robinson, Republican.
Delaware, W. G. Whitely, Democrat.
New Hampshire, Mason W. Tappan, Rep.
New Jersey, J. L. N. Stratton, Republican.
Kentucky, Frank M. Bratton, Democrat.
Vermont, Justin to Morrill, Republican.
Tennessee, T. A. R. Nelson, American.
Indiana, W. McKee Dunn, Republican.
Louisiana, Miles Taylor, Democrat.
Mississippi, Reuben Davis, Democrat.
Illinois, Wm. Kellogg, Republican.
Alabama, Geo. S. Houston, Democrat.
Maine, Freeman H. Morse, Republican.
Missouri, John S. Phelps, Democrat.
Arkansas, Albert Rust, Democrat.
Michigan, Wm. A. Howard, Republican.
Florida, Geo. S. Hawkins, Democrat.
Texas, A. J. H. Hamilton, Democrat.
Wisconsin, C. C. Washburn, Republican.
Iowa, Samuel R. Curtis, Republican.
California, John C. Burch, Democrat.
Minnesota, Wm. Windham, Republican.
Oregon, Lansing Stout, Democrat.

The Committee has not a Democrat from the North upon it, except from California and Oregon, in which there was no other choice.

The Committee, on Thursday, adopted the following resolution, on motion of Mr. Rust, of Arkansas:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this committee the existing discontent among the Southern people, and the growing hostility among them to the federal government, is greatly to be regretted, and that whether such discontent and hostility are without just cause or not, any reasonable, proper and constitutional remedies and effectual guarantees of their peculiar interests as recognized by the constitution, necessary to preserve the peace of the Union and the perpetuity of the Union, should be promptly and cheerfully granted.

Yes—Messrs. Corwin, Wilson, Winslow, Campbell, Love, Davis of Maryland, Stratton, Bratton, Nelson, Dunn, Kellogg, Houston, Phelps, Rust, Howard, Hamilton, Curtis, Burch, Windham, Stout—20.

Yes—Messrs. Adams, Humphrey, Robinson, Tappan, Morrill, Morse, Washburne, Ferry—3.

Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, was absent. Reuben Davis, of Mississippi, declined to vote.

Where will Secession End?

The Harbinger Patriot & Union says:—Many persons suppose that in the event of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida and Mississippi seceding from the Union, (the five States that now appear determined to take the fatal plunge), that the Government may move along in its wonted course, and that Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessee, the border States, will remain attached to the Union as heretofore. But this hope is fallacious. Interest will inevitably draw all the border States with the Cotton States. The same concessions that would be necessary to attach the border States to the North and secure the protection of their constitutional rights, would prevent the Cotton States from going out of the Union; and if the North will not take the proper steps to prevent dissolution before the process of dismemberment begins, it is not likely it will take such steps after five States have seceded, to save the border States and prevent total disintegration.

The probability that the secession of the five Cotton States will result in the secession of all the Southern States, is presented with much force in the following extract from a letter of "Independent," in the North American:

Unless some mode of extrication be found and speedily, the secession of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida may be considered nearly complete. How far the infection of that example may extend afterwards, cannot now be foreseen, but the prospect is saddening to contemplate, even when partial satisfaction is afforded by the hope that the secession will ultimately result in a reunion of the old States, strengthened and revived in its attachments by the temporary estrangement. When we reflect upon the sympathies, kindred and community of interests existing between the border and the Cotton States, and see the temptation of a common cause and fate held out to the former, in the visions of ambition, power and direction in the new confederacy, resulting from their numerical strength, it is difficult to comprehend why, in such a contingency, they should seek affinity with the section where they would be in a hopeless minority, rather than with that where, by concert, they might hold absolute control. The laws of natural gravitation would lead them to a southern, and not a northern Union. This is the belief of all their sagacious men, and it is precisely the reason why the leaders in South Carolina have repudiated any overture from Virginia and the border States. The aim at cotton and the border States is the aim at the nullification of the Federal Union, and such like shall be the depositories of power. Hence, in the view suggested, any secession now, be it small or large, must be accompanied with momentous hazards, and once begun, human agency cannot lift the veil of the future.

The Total Population of the United States. As near as can be ascertained, the total population of the States and territories is 31,000,000; therefore the ratio of representation in the House of Representatives will be about 133,000.

Florida has not only called a convention, but has appropriated \$100,000 to arm the State, and passed a bill imposing an excise tax on the goods manufactured at the north and imported into Florida.

Local Items.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We learn that a fatal accident occurred in the place on Thursday last, which resulted in the death of a young man. It seems that he was walking on the jump-pike near Kohler's house, and a horse attached to a wagon running off behind him, struck Mr. B. with great force, felling him to the earth, causing a severe wound upon his forehead, and rendering him insensible to his death. He was somewhat hard of hearing—otherwise, he would doubtless have heard the approaching horse in time to get out of his way. Mr. B. was well known and much respected.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING.—We have unmistakable evidence on all sides of us that Christmas is coming. The shop windows of every description present a fair appearance, and all kinds of goods are displayed in the most tempting and inviting manner. This, together with the approach of the 25th of December, and the merry twinkle in the boys' eyes, prove beyond a doubt that Christmas is coming; so get ready, boys, for that greatest of holidays among the juveniles.

TOWNSHIP AND LOCAL LAWS.—We have received from the publisher, EDWARD J. JAMES, Esq., a copy of the above valuable compilation, by Wm. T. HAINES, Esq., member of the West Chester Bar, a work which will be found useful not only to every man who fills or may fill any borough or township office, but to the public in general. It contains, besides the laws governing justices of the peace, school directors, constables, supervisors, assessors, &c., valuable forms for the transaction of daily business, and a copy of the work will be found an important aid to every business man. For sale at BERNARD'S Book Store, Gettysburg. See advertisement in another column.

CARROLL CO. ITEMS.—We take the following from the Carroll County Democrat: **Unlucky Death.**—We learn that PHILIP SMITH, a resident near Toneytown, this county, was accidentally killed, on Tuesday last. He was hauling lime, slipped and fell under the wheel, which ran over his breast; and before a physician could be procured, he was dead. He was in the prime of life, and leaves a wife and children.

Death from the Lockjaw.—WILLIAM STEPHENS, a young man who resided near town, while out gunning, week before last, accidentally shot himself in the foot, inflicting a severe wound, from which he suffered intensely, and on Friday last was taken from the lockjaw, and died on Monday evening.

Heavy Hogs.—On Tuesday last, Col. Dr. WOOD, proprietor of the City Hotel, Westminster, killed four hogs, seventeen months old, which weighed respectively as follows: 543, 476, 426, 394 pounds, the aggregate weight being 1839 1/2 pounds.

Mr. RALPH JAMES, of Emmittsburg, recently slaughtered a porker weighing 543 pounds.

Horse Stolen.—On Saturday night the stable of JOSEPH BROWN, in the upper part of Carroll co., was broken into by some slow stragglers; and his finest horse taken and rode to within a short distance of Gettysburg, Pa., when he was turned loose and recovered by the owner on Sunday morning.

SPLENDID ENGRAVING.—Mr. H. G. GAVIN, the Agent, has placed upon our table a copy of the splendid Engraving gotten up by the Comopolitan Art Association for the present year. It is one of the finest Engravings of the age, and we doubt not will prove a paying card to the Association. See notice now!

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—We were reminded a few days ago of the near approach of the Holidays by stepping into the Store of our friend, Mr. E. H. MEXSON, next door to the Post Office. He has just returned from the City with his new goods selected expressly for the Holidays. A finer display of fancy articles of every description, suitable for Christmas tokens, was never opened before in Gettysburg. In laying in his stock Mr. M. kept in view the peculiar aspect of the times, and purchased not only with a view to beauty and durability but also to cheapness. Persons, therefore, wishing to make presents to their children or friends, will purchase at such a store as fully comes up to the exigency of the times. Mr. Minnigh has displayed great taste in the selection of his articles, and we advise all to visit his store, knowing if once there they cannot resist the temptation to buy.

LOOK TO YOUR DOORS.—The carpenter shop of Mr. LEVI WAGNER, of New Oxford, was entered on Sunday night week, and robbed of a number of tools, clothing, a razor, a set of mathematical drawing instruments, a pistol, a long rope, bags, &c. to the amount about \$20.

The "Cadets of Honor and Temperance." had a highly interesting Exhibition at the Blues' Hall, on Thursday evening last. The young men acquitted themselves much to the satisfaction of the large audience; and some of them indicated high promise for the future, from their masterly style of elocution. *Sentinel.*

At an election held by the stockholders for Officers of the Berlin and Hanover Turnpike Company, on the 7th ult., the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Wm. Wolf, East Berlin.
Treasurer—J. M. Henry, Abbotstown.
Secretary—Henry Wirt, Hanover.
Managers—Sam'l Hollinger, Jacob Young, Jacob Reaser, Daniel Geiselman and Joe E. Cremer.

AGENTS WANTED.—The attention of persons in want of employment, is directed to an advertisement in another column, for canvassers for Township and Local Laws of this State.

Mr. PHILIP WINTER has sold his two-story brick dwelling, adjoining Christ Church, to Dr. J. N. HILL (the present residence of the latter) for \$2,000.

That enemy of mankind, Consumption, can be cured, but it is far better to prevent the cruel disease from fastening itself on the system, by the timely use of a remedy such as Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry affords.

There is a vile counterfeit of this Balsam, therefore be sure and buy only that prepared by A. W. FARRIS & Co., Boston, which has the genuine signature of J. B. Wistar on the outside wrapper.

Local Items.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We learn that a fatal accident occurred in the place on Thursday last, which resulted in the death of a young man. It seems that he was walking on the jump-pike near Kohler's house, and a horse attached to a wagon running off behind him, struck Mr. B. with great force, felling him to the earth, causing a severe wound upon his forehead, and rendering him insensible to his death. He was somewhat hard of hearing—otherwise, he would doubtless have heard the approaching horse in time to get out of his way. Mr. B. was well known and much respected.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING.—We have unmistakable evidence on all sides of us that Christmas is coming. The shop windows of every description present a fair appearance, and all kinds of goods are displayed in the most tempting and inviting manner. This, together with the approach of the 25th of December, and the merry twinkle in the boys' eyes, prove beyond a doubt that Christmas is coming; so get ready, boys, for that greatest of holidays among the juveniles.

TOWNSHIP AND LOCAL LAWS.—We have received from the publisher, EDWARD J. JAMES, Esq., a copy of the above valuable compilation, by Wm. T. HAINES, Esq., member of the West Chester Bar, a work which will be found useful not only to every man who fills or may fill any borough or township office, but to the public in general. It contains, besides the laws governing justices of the peace, school directors, constables, supervisors, assessors, &c., valuable forms for the transaction of daily business, and a copy of the work will be found an important aid to every business man. For sale at BERNARD'S Book Store, Gettysburg. See advertisement in another column.

CARROLL CO. ITEMS.—We take the following from the Carroll County Democrat: **Unlucky Death.**—We learn that PHILIP SMITH, a resident near Toneytown, this county, was accidentally killed, on Tuesday last. He was hauling lime, slipped and fell under the wheel, which ran over his breast; and before a physician could be procured, he was dead. He was in the prime of life, and leaves a wife and children.

Death from the Lockjaw.—WILLIAM STEPHENS, a young man who resided near town, while out gunning, week before last, accidentally shot himself in the foot, inflicting a severe wound, from which he suffered intensely, and on Friday last was taken from the lockjaw, and died on Monday evening.

Heavy Hogs.—On Tuesday last, Col. Dr. WOOD, proprietor of the City Hotel, Westminster, killed four hogs, seventeen months old, which weighed respectively as follows: 543, 476, 426, 394 pounds, the aggregate weight being 1839 1/2 pounds.

Mr. RALPH JAMES, of Emmittsburg, recently slaughtered a porker weighing 543 pounds.

Horse Stolen.—On Saturday night the stable of JOSEPH BROWN, in the upper part of Carroll co., was broken into by some slow stragglers; and his finest horse taken and rode to within a short distance of Gettysburg, Pa., when he was turned loose and recovered by the owner on Sunday morning.

SPLENDID ENGRAVING.—Mr. H. G. GAVIN, the Agent, has placed upon our table a copy of the splendid Engraving gotten up by the Comopolitan Art Association for the present year. It is one of the finest Engravings of the age, and we doubt not will prove a paying card to the Association. See notice now!

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—We were reminded a few days ago of the near approach of the Holidays by stepping into the Store of our friend, Mr. E. H. MEXSON, next door to the Post Office. He has just returned from the City with his new goods selected expressly for the Holidays. A finer display of fancy articles of every description, suitable for Christmas tokens, was never opened before in Gettysburg. In laying in his stock Mr. M. kept in view the peculiar aspect of the times, and purchased not only with a view to beauty and durability but also to cheapness. Persons, therefore, wishing to make presents to their children or friends, will purchase at such a store as fully comes up to the exigency of the times. Mr. Minnigh has displayed great taste in the selection of his articles, and we advise all to visit his store, knowing if once there they cannot resist the temptation to buy.

LOOK TO YOUR DOORS.—The carpenter shop of Mr. LEVI WAGNER, of New Oxford, was entered on Sunday night week, and robbed of a number of tools, clothing, a razor, a set of mathematical drawing instruments, a pistol, a long rope, bags, &c. to the amount about \$20.

The "Cadets of Honor and Temperance." had a highly interesting Exhibition at the Blues' Hall, on Thursday evening last. The young men acquitted themselves much to the satisfaction of the large audience; and some of them indicated high promise for the future, from their masterly style of elocution. *Sentinel.*

At an election held by the stockholders for Officers of the Berlin and Hanover Turnpike Company, on the 7th ult., the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Wm. Wolf, East Berlin.
Treasurer—J. M. Henry, Abbotstown.
Secretary—Henry Wirt, Hanover.
Managers—Sam'l Hollinger, Jacob Young, Jacob Reaser, Daniel Geiselman and Joe E. Cremer.

AGENTS WANTED.—The attention of persons in want of employment, is directed to an advertisement in another column, for canvassers for Township and Local Laws of this State.

Mr. PHILIP WINTER has sold his two-story brick dwelling, adjoining Christ Church, to Dr. J. N. HILL (the present residence of the latter) for \$2,000.

That enemy of mankind, Consumption, can be cured, but it is far better to prevent the cruel disease from fastening itself on the system, by the timely use of a remedy such as Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry affords.

There is a vile counterfeit of this Balsam, therefore be sure and buy only that prepared by A. W. FARRIS & Co., Boston, which has the genuine signature of J. B. Wistar on the outside wrapper.

GET THE BEST DETECTOR.

Peter's Detector and Bank Note Detector. Peter's Detector has been received by us, as corrected by Drexel & Co., the well-known Bankers and Brokers, and it is the best Detector of Counterfeits and Altered Notes published in this country. The number of notes fully describes Fifty New Counterfeits, and contains full descriptions of all bogus bank notes that are being altered to suit various banks all over the country, and which are being daily put into extensive circulation. It also contains several other pages of very valuable information of everything pertaining to bank notes. It has been considerably enlarged, having now forty-eight pages, and contains facsimiles of three bogus bank notes, and the coat of arms of all the United States. We have no hesitation in pronouncing it the most complete, reliable and best publication of the kind in the United States, as it is not used to subvert the interest of any banking-house, as most of these-called Detectors are. It should be in the hands of every storekeeper in the whole country; and we would advise all persons who handle paper money to send One Dollar in a letter, for a year's subscription, to the publishers, and thus subscribe for the monthly issue of it at once; or Two Dollars for the semi-monthly issue. It is published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to whom all letters should be addressed.

We understand that the Public Schools will be closed from the 14th of December until the 14th of January—the Board, instead of giving a recess of three months in midsummer, as heretofore, having determined to have but two months recess in summer, and one in midwinter. The examinations last week were quite satisfactory.

Mr. McPHERSON has been transferred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, from the Committee on Public Buildings, in room of Mr. Schwartz, deceased; and Mr. McKENRY takes his place on the latter Committee.

A very fine two-story School House is soon to be erected at New Oxford.

Pub. Dec.—We are indebted to Senator BULLOCK for four bound volumes of the Congressional Globe, containing The Debates and Proceedings of the First Session of the Thirty-third Congress; as also, of the Special Session of the Senate. These are important volumes, and we return our sincere thanks to the distinguished gentleman for his kindness in supplying us with them.

Black Republican journals charge Democratic papers with sympathizing with secession, because they keep their readers informed of what is actually going on in the South. Republican journals, on the contrary, have become so alarmed at the result of their own doings, that they dare not give a true history of the times.

The Message.

Last week we furnished our readers with the last annual Message of President Buchanan, and by this time, we presume, all have expressed opinions on it. We regard it the ablest State paper that ever emanated from any American Executive, and we doubt not it will be regarded by the future historian. The Message has been read, we feel satisfied, with more than usual interest, particularly that portion which has reference to the difficulties between the North and the South. Mr. Buchanan has passed through a long life of active experience, has filled the measure of his ambition, and will soon retire to private life. These facts give force to his last Message to Congress, wherein he refers to the long oppressive policy of the North towards the South, and to the wrongs which he makes to restore harmony.

As all expected, the Message is assailed by Northern fanatics who desire the disruption of the Union, and who seek to embroil the country in the strife of civil war, as well as by the extremists of the South, who have continued to establish a government of their own; but it is heartily endorsed by all conservative Union men.

Those who expected to engage Mr. Buchanan in a war, for the benefit of free negroes at the North, against the Southern white man, have been disappointed. They ought to be disappointed, for they find they must fight their own battles. For four years they have heaped abuse, contumely, and falsehood upon Mr. Buchanan, crying not for the consequences, until they have brought the Union to the very verge of destruction; and now, in all kindness and charity to his uncompromising enemies, Mr. Buchanan is perfectly willing that they and their Rail Splitter shall have all the credit of fencing in the Union on their Pacific terms. They ought to be rejoiced; but they are fearful of the responsibility, and well they may be. *Carlisle W. Under.*

The Black Republican papers are busy estimating what "we" have paid for the detestable Florida Treaty. They ought to be ashamed. Who is "we"? The Agricultural States, of which the South is the largest part, have paid most in custom duties upon articles of consumption. The settlers in these territories have paid for the lands by the Government. The whole cost is on the order of for every dollar paid the North has received at least a hundred fold. The "home market" of ten millions of consumers at the South who pay tribute to northern commerce and manufactures under a system of commercial protection, will be a source of revenue when lost to us. Then how vast the disproportion of expenditures at the North and the South for internal improvements? Take also the question of failing bounties. See what has been paid and what received in the late war. The South has paid the amount they have received directly out of the Federal Treasury for this purpose:

Alabama	\$4,175,000
Arkansas	1,212,074
California	1,212,074
Connecticut	182,853
Rhode Island	78,895
New York	18,317
Virginia	488
Total	\$12,944,999

Bequests of Dysentery.—This disease, better known as putrid sore throat, is still decimating many homes in different sections of the country. Mr. George W. Dangler, of Easton, Pa., recently lost all his children—three in number—in quick succession, and was obliged to this fatal disease. He also lost a daughter in Buckingham, Va., and quite a number of deaths have occurred, as many as four in the same family. (Mr. David Vanhook's.) within the last three or four weeks. It spaces neither age nor sex.

Counterfeit \$20 Notes on the Farmers' Bank of Reading, are in circulation, altered from some other bank, and are being sold at a discount. There is a vignette of a sailor leaning on a capstan, and on the right a seal with a sheaf of wheat in her hands. The words "Reading" and "Pa." are on the top, and "Reading" near the bottom, are bunglingly imitated. They may readily be detected with proper care. Look out for them.

The Green Spring Hotel, on the line of the Western Maryland Railroad, 15 miles from Baltimore, was entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday night, the 11th inst. The hotel was a fine building, and was well patronized. The loss is about \$50,000.

Fugitive Slaves at the North.

The Baltimore American says it is estimated that in the last fifty years the number of slaves who have been rescued from the South is about forty millions of dollars. The total cost can be determined with accuracy by the black population of the North from one census to another, and the fact that the increase would have been had it been confined to natural causes. There are other interesting facts connected with this subject. The slave population of the South doubles once in thirty years, the free negroes of the South double once in twenty years, the free negroes of the North and West double once in forty years, from the "natural" increase alone. The free negroes of the South are the most stable and least migratory of any class of population in the United States, leaving out of question their migration to other slave States. Many more negroes migrate from the free States to the slave States than from the slave States to the free States. The free negroes of the North are the most migratory of any class of population in the United States, leaving out of question their migration to other slave States. Many more negroes migrate from the free States to the slave States than from the slave States to the free States. The free negroes of the North are the most migratory of any class of population in the United States, leaving out of question their migration to other slave States. Many more negroes migrate from the free States to the slave States than from the slave States to the free States. The free negroes of the North are the most migratory of any class of population in the United States, leaving out of question their migration to other slave States. Many more negroes migrate from the free States to the slave States than from the slave States to the free States. The free negroes of the North

Advertisements.

Baltimore Advertiser.

Full Trade 1860.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS.

JOSEPH VICTORY.

105 Lexington St., 3rd floor, Baltimore, Md.

Inform the customers and purchasers generally, that his stock of Carpets, Oil Cloth, Mattings, &c., is now complete, consisting of Brussels Carpet, Velvet, Three-ply, Ingrain and Turkey Carpets of every style and price, Oil Cloth from 1 to 8 yards wide, Mattings, Rugs, Mats, Hair Rugs, &c., Rag Carpets of our own make, constantly on hand, all of which will be sold at the very lowest rates.

JOSEPH VICTORY.

145 Lexington Street, Baltimore, Md.

Sept. 24, 1860. 3m

James H. Bosley,

Commission Merchant.

No. 121 and 123 North Street, Baltimore, Md.

I am prepared to receive and sell on Commission all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE. Having an experience of ten years in the Commission business, (and wishing to continue that alone,) I assure myself that I shall be able to give satisfaction to all who favor me with consignments. Will also attend to filling orders for Groceries, Canned Goods, and all kinds of Groceries.

Feb. 6, '60. 1y

Lawrence D. Dietz's

NOTION HOUSE.

FANCY GOODS.

HOSIERY, FRUITS, &c.

Wholesale and Retail, at each place in Baltimore.

151 PRINCE STREET, BALTIMORE.

Orders promptly attended to.

June 18, 1860. 1y

FOUNDED 1852. Chartered 1854. Located

COR. OF BALTIMORE & CHARLES STS.,

BALTIMORE, Md.—The Largest, Most Elegantly

Furnished and Popular Commercial College in the

United States. Designed expressly for Young

Men desiring to obtain a Thorough Practical

Business Education in the shortest possible

time and at the least expense.

A Large and Beautifully Ornamented Circular

Building containing 100,000 SQUARE FEET,

with REFRIGERATORS and a Large Elevator

containing the finest of the kind ever made in

this country, representing the Interior View of

the College, with Catalogue stating terms, &c.,

will be sent to every Young Man on application.

Exam or Catalogue. Write immediately and you

will receive the package by return mail.

Address, E. K. LUSHER, Baltimore, Md.

Feb. 8, 1860. 1y

A. Mathiot & Son's

SOFA AND FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, Nos.

25 and 27 N. Gay Street, Baltimore, (near

Payette St.), extending from Gay to Frederick

Street, the largest and most commodious in

the City. Always on hand a large assortment of

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, em-

bracing Sofas, Bedsteads, Washstands, Ward-

robes, Mattresses of Hair, Cotton and Hair,

Spring Beds, Salons, Tables, and other

Rocking Chairs, Etagères, Marble Tables, Set-

tees, Reception and Upholstered Chairs, AS-

SORTED COLORED COTTONS, FINEST LINEN

Wool, Chairs, and other articles of

Cheese and Cream, Hair Rugs, Hair

and Walnut Frame Looking Glasses, Side-

boards, Extension Tables, of every length.

Persons desiring to purchase are invited to

call and give us an examination, which will

show the variety and quality of workmanship is

not equalled by any establishment in the country.

A. MATHIOT & SON,

Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay Street,

Baltimore, Md.

Aug. 6, 1860. 1y

Burr Mill Stones

WARRANTED—B. F.

STARR & CO., Cor.

of North and Centre Streets,

opposite N. C. B. Station, BALTIMORE, Md.

Manufacturers of FRENCH BURR

Millstones, and Dealers in

Burr Boulders, Bolting

Leathers and Gum Belting,

Calfskin Plaster, and Mill Irons, of Warranted

Quality. Also, Colons, Cornish, and English

Mill Stones of all sizes. [Feb. 27, '60. 1y]

George M. Bokke,

IMPORTER and Dealer in

CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE,

No. 41 North Howard Street, between Lexington

and Payette Streets, BALTIMORE.

STONWARE always on hand, at Factory

prices. [June 18, 1860. 1y]

New & Rich

JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, SILVER PLAT-

ED WARE, &c., A. E. WARNER, Gold and

Silversmith, No. 10 North Gay Street, BAL-

TIMORE, Md., has in store a beautiful as-

sortment of styles and patterns of RICH JEWELRY

suitable for presents, embracing a great variety

of Plain Gold and Silver Jewelry, such as

Bangles, &c., Ear-Rings, Rings, Finger-Rings

set with Diamond, Ruby, Pearl, Opal, Emerald,

&c., Ladies' Gold Chains, Vest & Guard Chains,

Miniature Lockets, Gold Fobs, &c. (See

Signet, Chisel and Plain Gold, Silver, and

Pearl, Silver Buttons and Studs, Gold and

Jet Crosses, Jet Bracelets, Pins & Ear-Rings,

&c. A. L. S. O.

A variety of Silver Mounted and Plated Cases,

Cake Baskets, Waiters' Cases, Butter and

Salt Stands, Pearl Handle Deers' Knives, Spoons,

Forks, Ladles, Fancy Articles, &c., all of which

is respectfully offered on the lowest terms.

For the Country Trade and Dealers, Gen-

eral. I am invited to give me a call, and examine

Goods and Prices, being satisfied that my SILVER

WARE cannot be surpassed either for

Beauty of quality, or the latest and most beau-

tiful patterns. [Feb. 27, 1860. 1y]

Wilcox & Gibb's

SEWING MACHINE.

The great and increasing demand for this

remarkably simple machine is a guarantee of

its superior excellence.

For Sale at

FAIRBANKS' SCALE WAREHOUSE,

715 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Sept. 17, 1860. 3m

Haines Bros.

OVERSTRUNG GRAND ACTION PIANO

PORTES, celebrated for superior quality

of TONE and elegance and beauty of finish—

These Pianos have always taken the FIRST

PREMIUM when placed in competition with

those makers whose competition

is always on hand. Also Second-hand

Pianos and PRINCE'S IMPROVED MELO-

DIONS from \$45 to \$350.

See Every Instrument Warranted.

GEO. L. WALKER'S

Piano and Melodion Depot,

S. E. Cor. 7th & Arch Sts., Philad.

Aug. 6, 1860. 3m

DONESTIC GOODS, in every variety, at

REMARKABLE LOW PRICES, at the

Wholesale and Retail, at each place in

Baltimore.

151 PRINCE STREET, BALTIMORE.

Orders promptly attended to.

June 18, 1860. 1y

Advertisements.

Baltimore Advertiser.

Full Trade 1860.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS.

JOSEPH VICTORY.

105 Lexington St., 3rd floor, Baltimore, Md.

Inform the customers and purchasers generally, that his stock of Carpets, Oil Cloth, Mattings, &c., is now complete, consisting of Brussels Carpet, Velvet, Three-ply, Ingrain and Turkey Carpets of every style and price, Oil Cloth from 1 to 8 yards wide, Mattings, Rugs, Mats, Hair Rugs, &c., Rag Carpets of our own make, constantly on hand, all of which will be sold at the very lowest rates.

JOSEPH VICTORY.

145 Lexington Street, Baltimore, Md.

Sept. 24, 1860. 3m

James H. Bosley,

Commission Merchant.

No. 121 and 123 North Street, Baltimore, Md.

I am prepared to receive and sell on Commission all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE. Having an experience of ten years in the Commission business, (and wishing to continue that alone,) I assure myself that I shall be able to give satisfaction to all who favor me with consignments. Will also attend to filling orders for Groceries, Canned Goods, and all kinds of Groceries.

Feb. 6, '60. 1y

Lawrence D. Dietz's

NOTION HOUSE.

FANCY GOODS.

HOSIERY, FRUITS, &c.

Wholesale and Retail, at each place in Baltimore.

151 PRINCE STREET, BALTIMORE.

Orders promptly attended to.

June 18, 1860. 1y

FOUNDED 1852. Chartered 1854. Located

COR. OF BALTIMORE & CHARLES STS.,

BALTIMORE, Md.—The Largest, Most Elegantly

Furnished and Popular Commercial College in the

United States. Designed expressly for Young

Men desiring to obtain a Thorough Practical

Business Education in the shortest possible

time and at the least expense.

A Large and Beautifully Ornamented Circular

Building containing 100,000 SQUARE FEET,

with REFRIGERATORS and a Large Elevator

containing the finest of the kind ever made in

this country, representing the Interior View of

the College, with Catalogue stating terms, &c.,

will be sent to every Young Man on application.

Exam or Catalogue. Write immediately and you

will receive the package by return mail.

Address, E. K. LUSHER, Baltimore, Md.

Feb. 8, 1860. 1y

A. Mathiot & Son's

SOFA AND FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, Nos.

25 and 27 N. Gay Street, Baltimore, (near

Payette St.), extending from Gay to Frederick

Street, the largest and most commodious in

the City. Always on hand a large assortment of

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, em-

bracing Sofas, Bedsteads, Washstands, Ward-

robes, Mattresses of Hair, Cotton and Hair,

Spring Beds, Salons, Tables, and other

Rocking Chairs, Etagères, Marble Tables, Set-

tees, Reception and Upholstered Chairs, AS-

SORTED COLORED COTTONS, FINEST LINEN

Wool, Chairs, and other articles of

Cheese and Cream, Hair Rugs, Hair

and Walnut Frame Looking Glasses, Side-

boards, Extension Tables, of every length.

Persons desiring to purchase are invited to

call and give us an examination, which will

show the variety and quality of workmanship is

not equalled by any establishment in the country.

A. MATHIOT & SON,

Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay Street,

Baltimore, Md.

Aug. 6, 1860. 1y

Burr Mill Stones

WARRANTED—B. F.

STARR & CO., Cor.

of North and Centre Streets,

opposite N. C. B. Station, BALTIMORE, Md.

Manufacturers of FRENCH BURR

Millstones, and Dealers in

Burr Boulders, Bolting

Leathers and Gum Belting,

Calfskin Plaster, and Mill Irons, of Warranted

Quality. Also, Colons, Cornish, and English

Mill Stones of all sizes. [Feb. 27, '60. 1y]

George M. Bokke,

IMPORTER and Dealer in

CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE,

No. 41 North Howard Street, between Lexington

and Payette Streets, BALTIMORE.

STONWARE always on hand, at Factory

prices. [June 18, 1860. 1y]

New & Rich

JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, SILVER PLAT-

ED WARE, &c., A. E. WARNER, Gold and

Silversmith, No. 10 North Gay Street, BAL-

TIMORE, Md., has in store a beautiful as-

sortment of styles and patterns of RICH JEWELRY

suitable for presents, embracing a great variety

of Plain Gold and Silver Jewelry, such as

Bangles, &c., Ear-Rings, Rings, Finger-Rings

set with Diamond, Ruby, Pearl, Opal, Emerald,

&c., Ladies' Gold Chains, Vest & Guard Chains,

Miniature Lockets, Gold Fobs, &c. (See

Signet, Chisel and Plain Gold, Silver, and

Pearl, Silver Buttons and Studs, Gold and

Jet Crosses, Jet Bracelets, Pins & Ear-Rings,

&c. A. L. S. O.

A variety of Silver Mounted and Plated Cases,

Cake Baskets, Waiters' Cases, Butter and

Salt Stands, Pearl Handle Deers' Knives, Spoons,

Forks, Ladles, Fancy Articles, &c., all of which

is respectfully offered on the lowest terms.

For the Country Trade and Dealers, Gen-

eral. I am invited to give me a call, and examine

Goods and Prices, being satisfied that my SILVER

WARE cannot be surpassed either for

Beauty of quality, or the latest and most beau-

tiful patterns. [Feb. 27, 1860. 1y]

Wilcox & Gibb's

SEWING MACHINE.

The great and increasing demand for this

remarkably simple machine is a guarantee of

its superior excellence.

For Sale at

FAIRBANKS' SCALE WAREHOUSE,

715 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Sept. 17, 1860. 3m

Haines Bros.

OVERSTRUNG GRAND ACTION PIANO

PORTES, celebrated for superior quality

of TONE and elegance and beauty of finish—

These Pianos have always taken the FIRST

PREMIUM when placed in competition with

those makers whose competition

is always on hand. Also Second-hand

Pianos and PRINCE'S IMPROVED MELO-

DIONS from \$45 to \$350.

See Every Instrument Warranted.

GEO. L. WALKER'S

Piano and Melodion Depot,

S. E. Cor. 7th & Arch Sts., Philad.

Aug. 6, 1860. 3m

DONESTIC GOODS, in every variety, at

REMARKABLE LOW PRICES, at the

Wholesale and Retail, at each place in

Baltimore.

151 PRINCE STREET, BALTIM

THE COMPILER is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHL, at \$1 75 per annum if paid strictly in advance—\$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampers' Tinning Establishment—'Compiler Printing Office' on the sign.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. J. Herron,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Office on Baltimore street, nearly opposite Fahnstock Brothers' Store.
Gettysburg, Oct. 1, 1899. If

D. McConaughy,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street.) ATTORNEY AND SOLLICITOR FOR FARMERS AND PERSONS. Real Estate, Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England, Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '93.

J. C. Neely,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collections and all other business entrusted to him with care and promptness. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, (formerly occupied by Wm. B. McClellan, Esq.)
Gettysburg, April 11, 1899. If

Wm. B. McClellan,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office in West Middle street, one door west of the new Court House.
Gettysburg, Nov. 14, 1899.

A. J. Cover,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnstock's and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa.
[Sept. 5, 1899.]

Wm. A. Duncan,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office in the North-west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa.
[Oct. 3, 1899. If]

Edward B. Buehler,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language. Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Fahnstock's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.
Gettysburg, March 20.

J. Lawrence Hill, M.D.,
HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Pickens' store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. HARRISBURG: Dr. Harner, Rev. C. P. Kneath, D. D., Rev. H. B. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Scaer.
Gettysburg, April 11, '93.

Merchants' Hotel,
46 NORTH FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
C. McKibbin & Son, Proprietors.
April 2, 1890. 15*

At Broadhead's,
The latest Carriage, the latest Periodicals can always be had. This is the time to renew subscriptions. Don't delay, but "come right along."

The new Old Fellows Certificate—A splendid affair, and cheap—can be obtained at Broadhead's. Call, inspect, and buy.
Nov. 26, 1890.

J. Palmer & Co.,
MARKET STREET WHARF, PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Fish, Cheese and Provisions, have constantly on hand an assortment of Dried and Pickled Fish, such as: Mackarel, Shad, Salmon, Blue Fish, Herrings, Codfish, Beef, Pork, Lard, Shoulders, Hams, Sides, Cheese, Beans, Rice, &c. [Oct. 6, '90. 3m]

Cancer Institute.
AFTER many years of successful practice, DR. J. E. LILLIE desires to do good to the afflicted. He continues to cure all kinds of CANCERS, TUMORS, WENS, SCROFULA, or KING'S EVIL, SORES, &c., if curable, without cutting or poisoning. He does not confine himself merely to the cure of the above diseases, but will treat all chronic diseases. Patients will be visited, if desired, at reasonable distance. Persons desiring to visit Dr. K. will please stop at the Railroad Hotel in Mechanicsburg, where they will be directed to his residence. For all particulars write—state diseases plainly. Enclose a postage stamp to prepay answer. Address Dr. C. E. LILLIE, Mechanicsburg, Cumberland co., Pa.
Oct. 15, 1899. 6m

Second Arrival
THIS FALL—Larger Stock than Ever!—JACOBS & BRO. have just received their second purchase of Fall and Winter Goods, such as: HATS, COATS, CLOTHING, &c., bought at the most favorable rates. They ask the public to call in and see their large assortment, continued that every taste can be gratified. Their CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTS, LINENS, Cassinets, Cords, Jeans, &c., cannot be excelled for variety, and then the low prices at which they are offered are really astonishing. Goods made up at the shortest notice, to the latest styles, and at reasonable rates, can be expected. Their establishment is in Chambersburg street, a few doors below Buehler's Drug Store.
[Oct. 15, 1890.]

Lime Factory
IN GETTYSBURG!—ATTENTION, FARMERS!—The undersigned would most respectfully inform the public in general, and the farming community in particular, that they have erected two spacious LIME KILNS, at the corner of Stratton street and the Railroad, and are burning and selling the best quality of lime in quantities at the lowest living rates. Farmers and others are invited to give them a call. By supplying a good article, which they expect always to do, they cannot fail to give satisfaction.
Aug. 20, 1860. If

Marble Yard Removed.
THIS subscriber having removed his place of business to East York street, a short distance below St. James' Church, would announce to the public that he is still prepared to furnish all kinds of work in his line, such as Monumental Headstones, and all other varieties of style and finish, with and without base and sockets, to suit purchasers, and at prices to suit the times. Persons desiring anything in his line will find it a decided advantage to examine his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
WM. B. NEALS.
Gettysburg, March 21, 1899.

Ladies,
If you call at Fahnstock's, you will find the handsomest DRESS GOODS in town. DeLaines, Cashmeres, Figured Merinos, Coburg, French Merinos, all Wool, as low as 75 cents a yard. Call soon.
Oct. 22. FAHNSTOCK BROTHERS.

SCOTT & SON, are selling Cloths, Cassimeres, Cashmeres, Jeans, and all kinds of Dress Goods cheap. Call and see!
FAHNSTOCK'S.

Blanket Shawls, all varieties and prices, at A. SCOTT & SON'S Dress store.

If you want to buy the finest and best fitting Ladies' Gaiters, Ladies' Boots, Gaiters, the calf Boots, Infants' and Youth's Shoes, call at McQuinn's.



A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHL.
48d Year.
GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, DEC. 17, 1890.
No. 11.

The Muse.

SUICIDE.
Timothée feels Augustus Brown,
Took cold into his head,
And sneezed from morn till night, until
He wished that he was dead.
"I'll take my worthless life," said he,
And took his razor down;
And then he changed his mind and thought
'Twould easier be to drown.
He walked unto the water's edge,
Loud sneezing as he went;
But staid to say his prayers, until
His courage all was spent.
And then he thought of other plans
To cut his thread of life;
And wondered which least painful was,
The halberd or the knife.
At length, in sheer despair, he stroiled
To where Sue Louisa dwelt,
And sneezing his apologies,
Before her face he knelt.
He told her he was tired of life,
And knew not what to do,
If she would not consent to be
His dearly loved—(a-tellus).
She did consent, though modestly,
And soon became his bride;
Yet still he swears that he will end
His life by Sue's side.

Miscellaneous.

Thanksgiving Sermon of Rev. T. P. Buehler.
The union Thanksgiving exercises in Gettysburg were had this year in St. James' Lutheran Church. Rev. T. P. Buehler, of the German Reformed Church, delivered the discourse, founded on Isaiah, 33d chap. 6th verse:—"Wisdom and knowledge shall be the stability of thy times, and strength of salvation: the fear of the Lord is his treasure." We give a synopsis of the sermon:

The language first applied to Hezekiah and his times. But the principle hailing from the Divine Administration was appropriate to all Christian Nations—to our own especially at this day.
Heavenly Father's goodness to us may in the past year, as a ground of Thanksgiving, what, as the Christian patriot looks forward, what shall be our future? The answer to the question involved in the text—the theme of which is "CHRISTIANITY THE STABILITY AND SAFEGUARD OF OUR NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS."
II. The New Testament dispensation asserted the principles of the Old with vitalized force and distinctness. Up to the dawn of the Reformation, and subsequently, we want examples clearly illustrating the influence of the Christian element upon the nation, *per se*, until the birth of the American Nationality, which is, *a priori*, Christian—the antitype of Old Israel.

The principles which brought the Puritans to New England, the Reformed to New York, the Quakers to Pennsylvania, the Catholics to Maryland, and the Episcopalians to Virginia, were those principles which entered into the fabric of our institutions, when those Christian foremen founded on our shores the Empire of Liberty. Luther had eliminated them from the Bible, and under God sent them forth with that flood of light and glory which arrested many slumbering people to a consciousness of their civil and religious rights.
III. Our past history, as a nation, confirms the application of the principle.
Once thirteen Colonies—now thirty-three sovereign States. Three millions of people have become thirty millions in less than a century; and our flocks of cattle have increased a thousand fold. In every respect—the wonderful expansion of our borders in foreign and inland trade—in the works of science and monuments of art—in invention and education—in all the elements of a vigorous and enlightened free people—our prosperity and progress are unprecedented in modern history. And Christianity so far has been the source and means of our National exaltation.

Our future will depend upon our adherence to the principles which ushered us into a national existence. The precepts of the religion of Jesus Christ must guide our way. These will save us from shipwreck, and point to a perpetuation, to remote generations, of our civil and religious liberty, and our free and enlightened Christian institutions. Out-root religion—separate, and out-prudence it inseparates, and our glorious confederation exists in name only, perhaps also in some degree.
It has been asked, Are our liberties to remain? Will the future behold us still elevated and ascending, on the way of real, enduring progress?
These are solemn questions—especially so in these times. Why? What times are these? Perilous times.

There has a root of bitterness sprung up among us, which endures trouble. One has said, "our national bark will never be wrecked on the pebble of negro slavery," thinking perhaps when that sentiment was uttered, that the philanthropy of the North would never say, "let the Union slide!"—let the South secede! for the reason that so far from freeing the slave it would only leave him more hopeless in a Southern Confederacy; and, that the patriotism of the Union hallowed by many consecrations of her sires and her loves.

But, said the speaker, my tongue falters in pronouncing the perils of the times. Disunion and secession are common exclamations. Shall men, Christian men, regard the present crisis with such little concern? Talk about our glorious Union, dear to us by ten thousand memories, as though it were the foot-ball of our sports? A Union, which Providence has sustained to work out the great problem of the redemption of Earth's nations? A Union, the best the world has seen, or heaven beheld? God forbid.
Let, rather, efforts be made to stay the forces that would rend the sisterhood of States. Let us pray to Jehovah, and I utter this sentiment from this pulpit, under the impressive surroundings of this otherwise

Speculations.

The following is from a Washington dispatch, and is "given for what it is worth." Senator Latham gives as his opinion that there would not be five hundred men in California favorable to a Pacific Republic, and that California will go with the northern States. Several of the Missouri delegation claim that their State will decline uniting with either section, and will establish an empire west of the Mississippi, to absorb eventually all the territories. Hon. George Briggs and others give out the idea that New York will declare her independence, and set up as a free city, and still control the southern trade.

Times are hard just now. Money is scarce—in fact can't be got. Every kind of business is languishing. Heaven help the poor this winter. Especially those who voted for Lincoln, thinking that his election would bring "good times." We would like to see the coal oil men turn out with their torches and favor us with a demonstration in view of the present good times! By all means let us have a demonstration. Public confidence is destroyed—the country is on the verge of bankruptcy and civil war—now would be most an excellent time for the coal oil clowns to let us know how they like the election of Lincoln as far as they have got!—*Junata Register.*

Amusing Performance.—A man was saying in company that he had seen a juggler place a ladder in open ground upon one end, and mount it by passing through the rounds, and stand upon the top erect.

Another who was present, said he had had another juggler, before the sermon was ended. "Truly," said a gentleman present, "this juggler must have made a very moving discourse."

West of Employment.—Already hundreds and thousands of our people are out of employment, and before spring comes they will be parading our streets demanding labor or bread. We advise all who are out of work to apply to the Republican newspaper. These journals told us that the election of Lincoln was going to give peace to the country, and surely they ought now to be held accountable for the disasters upon us.

How does it like?—Within 15 days water has come down 15 cents per bushel, 10 cents, old corn 15 cents and new corn 10 cents. This great reduction is altogether owing to the political troubles caused by the election of Lincoln. These farmers who voted for the so-called Republican party can now see how their votes are working.

Death of John A. Light.—We learn that Mr. Light, the abolitionist, who was here last summer, in making an ascession was killed last week in Pennsylvania. The rumor we have is that his balloon came in contact with some object, by which he was thrown out and his neck broken.—*Morristown (Pa.) Rep.*

A wretched editor, who hasn't any wife to take care of him, went the other night to a ladies' fair. He says he saw there an article which he "fain would own, but it was not for sale,"—declares that since that night, he is "wretchedly wretched." As the article was found in hoops, the reader is left to infer that it was either a girl or a leg of whiskey. They are both calculated to make a wretch "wretched."

Always Ahead.—An exchange paper says: "Pennsylvania made the first turnpike road in the United States, laid the first railroad, established the first water-works, ran the first locomotive, established the first law school, the first public museum, the first hall of music and the first library in the world opened freely to all." Let her now be the first to blot from her Statute Book every act that can be construed as nullifying any portion of our glorious Constitution.

A genius out of his conceiving that a little powder thrown upon some green wood would facilitate its burning, directed a small stream from the keg upon the smoking pile; but not possessing a hand sufficiently quick to cut this off at a desirable moment, was blown into a million pieces. The coroner for the occasion reasoned out this worst case. It can't be called suicide, because he didn't mean to kill himself; it wasn't visitation of God, because he wasn't struck by lightning; he didn't die for want of breath, for he hadn't anything left to breathe with; it's plain he didn't know what he was about; so I shall bring in—Died for want of common sense."

An old clergyman, one Sunday, at the close of the sermon, gave notice to the congregation that in the course of a week, he expected to go on a mission to the heathen. At this one of the deacons, in great agitation, exclaimed: "Why, my dear sir, you have never told us one word of this before. What shall we do?" "Oh, brother, said the parson, "I don't expect to go out of town."

Some wag took a drunken fellow, placed him in a coffin, with the lid so that he could raise it, placed it in a graveyard, and waited to see the effect. After a short time the fumes of the liquor left him, and his position being rather confined, he sat upright, and after looking around exclaimed: "What a fine place this is! or else I am confoundedly belated!"

"Somebody says the prettiest trimming for a woman's bonnet is a good-humored face." This sentence should be inscribed with letters of gold in every household. Seldom is so much truth comprised in as few words. The wisest trimmings in the world look well in a bonnet upon "a good humored face." Ladies, mark and remember this.

We know a pretty young lady who has a bashful lover named Joy. She is impatient to have him "pop the question," and thinks of availing herself of the female privilege of leap year. In that case she would "leap for joy."

Speculations.

The following is from a Washington dispatch, and is "given for what it is worth." Senator Latham gives as his opinion that there would not be five hundred men in California favorable to a Pacific Republic, and that California will go with the northern States. Several of the Missouri delegation claim that their State will decline uniting with either section, and will establish an empire west of the Mississippi, to absorb eventually all the territories. Hon. George Briggs and others give out the idea that New York will declare her independence, and set up as a free city, and still control the southern trade.

Times are hard just now. Money is scarce—in fact can't be got. Every kind of business is languishing. Heaven help the poor this winter. Especially those who voted for Lincoln, thinking that his election would bring "good times." We would like to see the coal oil men turn out with their torches and favor us with a demonstration in view of the present good times! By all means let us have a demonstration. Public confidence is destroyed—the country is on the verge of bankruptcy and civil war—now would be most an excellent time for the coal oil clowns to let us know how they like the election of Lincoln as far as they have got!—*Junata Register.*

Amusing Performance.—A man was saying in company that he had seen a juggler place a ladder in open ground upon one end, and mount it by passing through the rounds, and stand upon the top erect.

Another who was present, said he had had another juggler, before the sermon was ended. "Truly," said a gentleman present, "this juggler must have made a very moving discourse."

West of Employment.—Already hundreds and thousands of our people are out of employment, and before spring comes they will be parading our streets demanding labor or bread. We advise all who are out of work to apply to the Republican newspaper. These journals told us that the election of Lincoln was going to give peace to the country, and surely they ought now to be held accountable for the disasters upon us.

How does it like?—Within 15 days water has come down 15 cents per bushel, 10 cents, old corn 15 cents and new corn 10 cents. This great reduction is altogether owing to the political troubles caused by the election of Lincoln. These farmers who voted for the so-called Republican party can now see how their votes are working.

Death of John A. Light.—We learn that Mr. Light, the abolitionist, who was here last summer, in making an ascession was killed last week in Pennsylvania. The rumor we have is that his balloon came in contact with some object, by which he was thrown out and his neck broken.—*Morristown (Pa.) Rep.*

A wretched editor, who hasn't any wife to take care of him, went the other night to a ladies' fair. He says he saw there an article which he "fain would own, but it was not for sale,"—declares that since that night, he is "wretchedly wretched." As the article was found in hoops, the reader is left to infer that it was either a girl or a leg of whiskey. They are both calculated to make a wretch "wretched."

Always Ahead.—An exchange paper says: "Pennsylvania made the first turnpike road in the United States, laid the first railroad, established the first water-works, ran the first locomotive, established the first law school, the first public museum, the first hall of music and the first library in the world opened freely to all." Let her now be the first to blot from her Statute Book every act that can be construed as nullifying any portion of our glorious Constitution.

A genius out of his conceiving that a little powder thrown upon some green wood would facilitate its burning, directed a small stream from the keg upon the smoking pile; but not possessing a hand sufficiently quick to cut this off at a desirable moment, was blown into a million pieces. The coroner for the occasion reasoned out this worst case. It can't be called suicide, because he didn't mean to kill himself; it wasn't visitation of God, because he wasn't struck by lightning; he didn't die for want of breath, for he hadn't anything left to breathe with; it's plain he didn't know what he was about; so I shall bring in—Died for want of common sense."

An old clergyman, one Sunday, at the close of the sermon, gave notice to the congregation that in the course of a week, he expected to go on a mission to the heathen. At this one of the deacons, in great agitation, exclaimed: "Why, my dear sir, you have never told us one word of this before. What shall we do?" "Oh, brother, said the parson, "I don't expect to go out of town."

Some wag took a drunken fellow, placed him in a coffin, with the lid so that he could raise it, placed it in a graveyard, and waited to see the effect. After a short time the fumes of the liquor left him, and his position being rather confined, he sat upright, and after looking around exclaimed: "What a fine place this is! or else I am confoundedly belated!"

"Somebody says the prettiest trimming for a woman's bonnet is a good-humored face." This sentence should be inscribed with letters of gold in every household. Seldom is so much truth comprised in as few words. The wisest trimmings in the world look well in a bonnet upon "a good humored face." Ladies, mark and remember this.

We know a pretty young lady who has a bashful lover named Joy. She is impatient to have him "pop the question," and thinks of availing herself of the female privilege of leap year. In that case she would "leap for joy."

The following is that portion of the President's Message omitted in our last, for want of space:

Our Foreign Relations.

Our relations with Great Britain are of the most friendly character. Since the commencement of my administration, the two dangerous questions, arising from the Clayton and Bulwer treaty and from the right of search claimed by the British government, have been amicably and honorably adjusted.

The discordant connections of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty between the two governments, which, at different periods of the discussion, bore a threatening aspect, have resulted in a final settlement entirely satisfactory to this Government. In my last annual message I informed Congress that the British government had completed its arrangements with the republics of Honduras and Nicaragua, in pursuance of the understanding between the two governments. It is nevertheless confidently expected that this good work will be long be accomplished. This confident expectation has since been fulfilled. Her Britannic Majesty concluded a treaty with Honduras and Nicaragua on the 28th August, 1890, relinquishing the Mosquito protectorate. Besides, by the former, the Bay Islands are recognized as a part of the republic of Honduras. It may be observed that the stipulations of these treaties conform in every important particular to the understanding reached by the Senate of the United States to the treaty concluded at London on the 17th October, 1856, between the two governments. It will be recalled that this treaty was rejected by the British government because of its objection to the just and important amendment of the Senate to the right of fishing in the Gulf of Honduras. It must be a source of sincere satisfaction to all classes of our fellow-citizens, and especially to those engaged in foreign commerce, that the claim, on the part of Great Britain, forcibly to visit and search American merchant vessels on the high seas for the purpose of enforcing the slave trade, has been abandoned. This was by far the most dangerous question to the peace of the two countries which has existed since the war of 1812. Whilst it remained open, they might at any moment have been precipitated into a war. This was rendered manifest by the exaggerated rate of public feeling throughout our entire country, produced by the forcible search of American merchant vessels by British cruisers on the coast of Cuba, in the spring of 1858. The American people hailed with general acclaim the orders of the Secretary of the Navy to our naval force in the West Indies, to protect all United States vessels from the high seas from search or detention by the vessels of war of any other nation. These orders might have produced an immediate collision between the naval forces of the two countries. This was most fortunately prevented by an appeal to justice of Great Britain and its still feeling which I trust may ever actuate the government and people of both countries in their political and social intercourse with each other.

With France, our ancient and powerful ally, our relations continued to be of the most friendly character. A decision has recently been made by a French judicial tribunal, with the approval of the Imperial Government, which cannot fail to foster the sentiments of mutual regard that have so long existed between the two countries. After the French law no person engaged in the armaments of France unless he be a French citizen. The law of France recognizing the natural right of expatriation, it follows as a necessary consequence that a Frenchman, by the fact of having become a citizen of the United States, has changed his allegiance and his lost his native character. He cannot, therefore, be compelled to serve in the French armies in case he should return to his native country. These principles were announced in 1852 by the French Minister of War, and in two late cases have been confirmed by the French judiciary. In these, two natives of France have been discharged from the French army because they had become citizens of the United States.

To employ the language of our present minister to France, who has rendered good service on this occasion, "I do not think our French naturalized fellow-citizens will hereafter experience much annoyance on this subject." I venture to predict that the time is not far distant when we can recognize no distinction between our native and naturalized citizens.

Between the great empire of Russia and the United States the mutual friendship and regard which so long existed still continues to prevail, in as far as possible, to increase. Indeed, our relations with that Empire are all that we could desire.

Our relations with Spain are now of a more complicated though less dangerous character than they have been for many years. Our citizens having held claims against the Spanish government, these had been already urged for a series of years by our successive diplomatics at Madrid, but without obtaining redress. The Spanish government finally agreed to institute a joint commission for the adjustment of these claims, and on the 5th day of March, 1890, concluded a convention for this purpose with our present minister at Madrid. Under this convention, which have been denominated "the Cuban claims," amounting to \$128,335 and 54 cents, in which more than one hundred of our fellow-citizens are interested, were recognized, and the Spanish government agreed to pay \$100,000 of this amount within three months following the exchange of ratifications. The payment of the remaining \$28,335 54 was to be made by the decision of the commissioners for or against "the Amistad claim;" but in any event the balance was to be paid to the claimants either by Spain or the United States. These terms I have every reason to know are highly satisfactory to the holders of the Cuban claims, indeed, they have made a formal offer authorizing the State Department "to settle these claims, and to deduct the amount of the Amistad claim from the sums which they are entitled to receive from Spain. This offer, of course, cannot be accepted.

All other claims of citizens of the United States against Spain, or of subjects of the Queen of Spain against the United States, including the "Amistad claim," were by this convention referred to a board of commissioners in the usual form. Neither the validity of the Amistad claim nor any other claim against either party, with the single exception of the Cuban claims, was recognized by the convention. Indeed, the Spanish government did not insist

Two Dollars A-Year.

that the validity of the Amistad claim should be thus recognized, notwithstanding its payment had been recommended to Congress by two of my predecessors as well as by myself, and an appropriation for that purpose had passed. The Senate of the United States. They were content that it should be submitted to the board for examination and decision, like the other claims. Both governments were bound respectively to pay the amounts awarded to the several claimants "at such times and places as may be fixed by and according to the tenor of said awards."

I transmitted this convention to the Senate for their constitutional action on the 3d May, 1890, and on the 27th of the succeeding June they determined that they would "not advise and consent" to its ratification.

These proceedings place our relations with Spain in an awkward and embarrassing position. It is more than probable that the final adjustment of these claims will develop upon my successor.

I reiterate the recommendation contained in my Annual Message of December, 1889, and repeated in that of December, 1890, in favor of the acquisition of Cuba from Spain by fair purchase. I firmly believe that such an acquisition would contribute essentially to the well-being and prosperity of both countries in all future time, as well as prove the certain means of immediately abolishing the African slave trade throughout the world. I would not repeat this in an awkward and embarrassing position. I believe that the transfer of Cuba to the United States, upon conditions highly favorable to Spain, could justify fairly the national honor of the proud and ancient Spanish Monarchy. Surely no person ever attributed to the first Napoleon a disregard of the national honor of France for having purchased Louisiana from the Emperor of Austria. The acquisition of Cuba for the fair equivalent both in money and commercial advantages.

With the Emperor of Austria, and the remaining continental powers of Europe, including that of the Sultan, our relations continue to be of a friendly character.

The friendly and peaceful policy pursued by the Government of the United States towards the empire of China has produced the most satisfactory results. The treaty of Tientsin of the 18th June, 1858, has been faithfully observed by the Chinese authorities. The convention of the 8th November, 1858, supplementary to this treaty, for the adjustment and satisfaction of the claims of our citizens on China, referred to in my last Annual Message, has been already carried into effect, so far as this was practicable.

Under the convention the sum of 500,000 taels, equal to about \$700,000, was stipulated to be paid in satisfaction of the claims of American citizens, out of the one-fifth of the receipts for tonnage import, and export duties on American vessels at the ports of Canton, Shanghai, and Fusan, and it was stipulated that the amount shall be in full liquidation of all claims at the various ports to this date. Debentures for this amount—to wit: 300,000 taels for Canton, 100,000 for Shanghai, and 100,000 for Fusan—were delivered according to the terms of the convention, the respective Chinese collectors of the customs of these ports to the amount selected by our minister to receive the same.

Since that time the claims of our citizens have been adjusted by the board of commissioners appointed for that purpose under the act of March 3, 1859, and their list, entirely satisfactory to the claimants, have been approved by our minister. In the aggregate they amount to the sum of \$498,694 78. The claimants have already received a large proportion of the sums awarded to them out of the fund provided, and it is confidently expected that the remainder will be paid in full shortly. After the awards shall have been satisfied, there will remain a surplus of more than \$200,000 at the disposition of Congress. As this will in equity belong to the Chinese government, would not justice require its appropriation to the benefit of the Chinese people, which the Chinese may be specially interested?

Our minister to China, in obedience to his instructions, has remained perfectly neutral in the war between Great Britain and France and the Chinese empire; although, in conjunction with the Russian minister, he was ever ready and willing to have the opportunity offered to employ his good offices in restoring peace between the parties. It is but an act of simple justice, both to our present minister and his predecessor, to state that they have proved fully equal to the delicate, trying, and responsible positions in which they have on different occasions been placed.

The ratifications of the treaty with Japan concluded at Yedo on the 23rd July, 1858, were exchanged at Washington on the 22d May last, and the treaty itself was proclaimed on the succeeding day. There is good reason to expect that the relations between the two nations, our trade and intercourse with that distant and interesting people will rapidly increase.

The ratifications of the treaty were exchanged with unusual solemnity. For this purpose the Teyoon had accredited three of his most distinguished subjects as envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary who were received and treated with marked distinction and kindness both by the Government and people of the United States. There is every reason to believe that they have returned to their native land entirely satisfied with their visit, and inspired by the most friendly feelings for the United States, to endeavor to increase the influence of the treaty itself, that "there shall hereafter be perpetual peace and friendship between the United States of America and his Majesty the Teyoon of Japan and his successors."

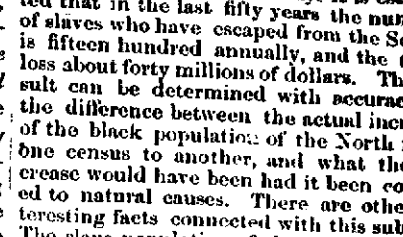
With the wise, conservative, and liberal government of the empire of Brazil, our relations continue to be of the most amicable character.

The exchange of the ratifications of the convention with the republic of New Granada, signed at Washington on the 10th September, 1857, has been long delayed from accidental causes, for which neither party is accountable. The convention was originally signed in this city on the 5th of November last, and has since been a controversy has animatedly terminated which had become so serious at the period of my inauguration, as to require me, on the 17th April, 1892, to direct our minister to demand his passports and return to the United States.

Under his commission, the government of New Granada has specially acknowledged itself to be responsible to our citizens "for damages which were caused by the riot at Panama on the 15th April, 1892." These claims, together with other claims of our citizens which had been long urged in vain, are referred for adjustment to a board of commissioners. I am sending a copy of the convention to Congress, and recommending the legislation necessary to carry it into effect.

The claims of our citizens upon the republic of Nicaragua have not yet been provided for by treaty, although diligent efforts for this purpose have been made by our minister resident in that republic. These are still continued, with a fair prospect of success.

Our relations with Mexico remain in a most unsatisfactory condition. In my last two annual messages I discussed extensively the subject of these relations, and do not now propose to repeat at length the arguments which I then presented. They proved conclusively that our citizens residing in Mexico and our merchants trading thereto had suffered a series of wrongs and a string of such as we have never patiently borne from any other nation. For these wrongs successive ministers, taking the repeat as lengthening the same, had been then presented. They proved conclusively that our citizens residing in Mexico and our merchants trading thereto had suffered a series of wrongs and a string of such as we have never patiently borne from any other nation. For these wrongs successive ministers, taking the repeat as lengthening the same, had been then presented. They proved conclusively that our citizens residing in Mexico and our merchants trading thereto had suffered a series of wrongs and a string of such as we have never patiently borne from any other nation. For these wrongs successive ministers, taking the repeat as lengthening the same, had been then presented. They proved conclusively that our citizens residing in Mexico and our merchants trading thereto had suffered a series of wrongs and a string of such as we have never patiently borne from any other nation. For these wrongs successive ministers, taking the repeat as lengthening the same, had been then presented. They proved conclusively that our citizens residing in Mexico and our merchants trading thereto had suffered a series of wrongs and a string of such as we have never patiently borne from any other nation. For these wrongs successive ministers, taking the repeat as lengthening the same, had been then presented. They proved conclusively that our citizens residing in Mexico and our merchants trading thereto had suffered a series of wrongs and a string of such as we have never patiently borne from any other nation. For these wrongs successive ministers, taking the repeat as lengthening the same, had been then presented. They proved conclusively that our citizens residing in Mexico and our merchants trading thereto had suffered a series of wrongs and a string of such as we have never patiently borne from any other nation. For these wrongs successive ministers, taking the repeat as lengthening the same, had been then presented. They proved conclusively that our citizens residing in Mexico and our merchants trading thereto had suffered a series of wrongs and a string of such as we have never patiently borne from any other nation. For these wrongs successive ministers, taking the repeat as lengthening the same, had been then presented. They proved conclusively that our citizens residing in Mexico and our merchants trading thereto had suffered a series of wrongs and a string of such as we have never patiently borne from any other nation. For these wrongs successive ministers, taking the repeat as lengthening the same, had been then presented. They proved conclusively that our citizens residing in Mexico and our merchants trading thereto had suffered a series of wrongs and a string of such as we have never patiently borne from any other nation. For these wrongs successive ministers, taking the repeat as lengthening the same, had been then presented. They proved conclusively that our citizens residing in Mexico and our merchants trading thereto had suffered a series of wrongs and a string of such as we have never patiently borne from any other nation. For these wrongs successive ministers, taking the repeat as lengthening the same, had been then presented. They proved conclusively that our citizens residing in Mexico and our merchants trading thereto had suffered a series of wrongs and a string of such as we have never patiently borne from any other nation. For these wrongs successive ministers, taking the repeat as lengthening the same, had been then presented. They proved conclusively that our citizens residing in Mexico and our merchants trading thereto had suffered a series of wrongs and a string of such as we have never patiently borne from any other nation. For these wrongs successive ministers, taking the repeat as lengthening the same, had been then presented. They proved conclusively that our citizens residing in Mexico and our merchants trading thereto had suffered a series of wrongs and a string of such as we have never patiently borne from any other nation. For these wrongs successive ministers, taking the repeat as lengthening the same, had been then presented. They proved conclusively that our citizens residing in Mexico and our merchants trading thereto had suffered a series of wrongs and a string of such as we have never patiently borne from any other nation. For these wrongs successive ministers, taking the repeat as lengthening the same, had been then presented. They proved conclusively that our citizens residing in Mexico and our merchants trading thereto had suffered a series of wrongs and a string of such as we have never patiently borne from any other nation. For these



The slave population of the South doubled in thirty years, the free negroes of the South doubled once in twenty-five; the negroes of the North and West doubled in forty years, from the natural increase alone. The free negroes of the South are the most intelligent and industrious

the most stable and least migratory of
class of population in the United St

other slave States. Many more free negroes migrate from the slave States to the free States than from the slave States to the slave States. Forty-ninth-fiftieths of all the negroes of the slave States who are found in the free States were fugitive slaves who were left the slave States.

There are significant facts. They exist at a glance the immense losses which the North has sustained in the unfaithfulness of the North to the federal compact. They do the Abolitionists make of the fact more free negroes migrate from the States to slave States than from the slave States to the free? This does not alter the condition in the North is favorable to their material or moral elevation.

What Lincoln Says About it.

It seems that Lincoln admits the right of a State to secede. One of his arguments is "No one now questions the right of secession; men only differ as to the expediency of it. Even Mr. Lincoln himself says—South Carolina desires to secede, let her go." We have heard of any doubt of Lincoln's position. He refused to say whether he was in favor of disunion or not, but he does not hesitate to say that if a State "desires to secede, let her go." Lincoln says "this errement can't endure part free and

How We Grow.

In 1830 there were twenty-three States in the Union; now there are thirty-three. Then its area was 1,747,150 square miles; now it is 2,936,107. (Our population is now 9,848,171; now it is 33,000,000.) Shipping was then 1,289,105 tons; now it is 1,436,000. (Our annual imports are valued at \$75,450,000; they amount to \$3,000,000,000.) Our exports are valued at \$79,000,000; now they are \$366,698,102. Our agriculture then was \$16,774,331; now it is \$750,000,000. The real and personal estate of our citizens then was not over \$1,000,000,000.

Of Live Puppies.—A little boy named F. M. Audet was before Recorder Adam New Orleans, recently, under indictment at least. He was discovered Sorapard Market boiling up a lot of puppies. He said he was told by a woman to boil puppies in sweet oil, to make a medicine the cure of rheumatism, the explanation which is that he mistook the word *puppies* which she ordered him to procure.

MARRIED.
On the 6th inst., at the Lutheran Parsonage at Arendtsville, by the Rev. J. K. Miller, Mr. _____ and Mrs. _____

On the 13th inst., by the Rev. Jacob Ziegler, Mr. ABRAHAM HART to Miss HANNAH HARTZELL, both of Franklin township.

At Wilmington, Delaware, on the 26th of 11th month, 1860, according to the Society of Friends, WM. ELLIS of Mendenhall township.

On the 25th ult., at the Parsonage of James' Church, by the Rev. J. R. Keiser, DAVID DAUGHTERY to Miss ELIZA J. HERBST, both of Cumberland township.

On the 29th ult., by the Rev. Jacob Seel, Mr. SAMUEL BUCHER to Miss MARY A. STALEY, both of Adams county.

On the 25th of October last, at Hartford, Indiana, Mr. ELI HUGHES, of the former place, to Miss SUSAN ASHBAUGH, formerly of Adams county, Pa., to MARY FISHER, of Wilmington, Del., formerly of this county.

On the 27th ult., at Conowago Chapel,
EDWARD SMALL to Miss AGNES ADAMS,
near Hanover.
On the same day, by the Rev. James C.
Mr. HENRY C. BEER, of Cumberland county,
to Miss LILLIE LIVINGSTON, of this county.
On the 5th inst., by the Rev. Jacob Seel
Mr. EDWARD ECKENRODE to Miss

HOWTKEE, both of Adams county.

On the 8th inst., by the same, Mr. WILLIAM LIPPY, of the vicinity of Hanover, to MARY HEAGY, of Baltimore county, Md.

DIED.

On Wednesday morning last, in this city, Mr. WILLIAM WELLS, 75 years of age, in the 10th month of his illness. His remains were interred in Green Cemetery on Friday morning, accompanied by the members of Gettys Lodge, No. 1, F. and M. and the Old Beneficial Association.

On Monday night, at his late residence, 1111 G Street, died, at the age of 68 years, JOHN GLADSTONE, a native of Adams county—a highly respected citizen—46 years.

On Sunday evening week, after a short illness, of bilious colic, Mr. JOHN McLENNAN, highly respected, died at his late residence, 1111 G Street, Adams township, aged 68 years at months.

On the 8th inst. in Hanover, at the residence of her son-in-law, Charles S. Hays, died Mrs. GEORGE S. HAYS, aged 90 years 10 months and 19 days. The deceased was the mother of Geo. S. Hays, Esq., of this place.

On the 8th inst. in Adams county, NE J. SELL, aged 82, 82 years 1 month and 16 days. He died of King's m. L. L. ABRAMHAM ADAM BIEHL, aged 17 years 10 months and 24 days.

On Monday night week, HEZEKIAH GLOWAY, near Abbottstown.

At Fountain Dale, Adams county, JOHN H. SUTHERLAND, of Sanford, Kansas Shreds of corn, the 30th inst. of pulmonary consumption which she bore with great fortitude, LYNNIE wife of Mr. Jacob Noel, Postmaster at Corn Corner, Adams county, aged 41 years 11 months and 21 days.

On the 6th inst., RUTH ANN, daughter of Mr. Mackey, of Butler township, a 1 year 9 months and 5 days. Her death occasioned by a grain of corn in the wind causing strangulation.

On Thursday, the 14th inst., in Meenall township, LYNN, QUINN, son of ERTSON, son of David W. and Susan HARRIS, aged 6 months and 18 days.

On the 15th inst., in New Oxford, on the 7th inst., GEORGE HINES, son of John R. and Elizabeth C. HARRIS, aged 9 years 2 months and 3 days.

On the 20th ult., in Meenall township, LYNN, QUINN, son of ERTSON, aged 11 years 8 months and 18 days; and on the 22d ult., ELLIS, aged 2 years 10 months and 28 days—children of Hiram and Louisa GRIEST.

On the 1st inst., in Meenall township, LYNN, QUINN, formerly of Lewisburg, York county, Pa., aged 87 years and 8 months.

On Tuesday night, Dec. 4th, 1880, orphaned
HUGH McREA, eldest son of Jacob G.
Sarah McIlheny, aged 5 years and 6 months
Communicated
On the 6th inst., MARY JANE ALL
daughter of Jacob and Mary E. Keefeauver
Mountjoy township, aged 1 year 9 months
2 days.
Weep not for little Mary.

Her gentle spirit's fled;
It sweetly sleeps with Jesus,
Among the silent dead.
Shed not a tear of sorrow,
Around her silent tomb;
Think what a lovely flower
You have in heaven to bloom.
God sent her for a season,

Then beckoned her away;
Farewell, my earthly parents—
I can no longer stay. H. H.
Star and Sentinel please copy.

Regional Studies 35(2)

